Amnsemento and Meetinge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Concert. Jubilee Singers. BOOTH'S TREATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "Evadne. DALY'- FIFTH AVENUE THRATER. At 1:30; Combination mating. At 8; "The Big Bonauca." GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- "Twelve Temptations." LTCEUM THEATER .- " Girofic-Girofia."

OLIMPIC THEATER.-At 2 and 8: Variety Entertain-BAN PRANCISCO MINSTREES -At 2 and 8: Birch and

THEATER COMIQUE. -At 2 and 8: Variety entertainment. U jon Source Theaten.-At 1:30 and 8: "The Two WALLACK's TREATER. At 1:30: "A Happy Pair," and "The Elvsis." At 6: "Trish Helress."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Exhibition of Paintings. ABERICAN INSTITUTE,-Walking. Weston. COOPER UNION.-Commencement. Eclostic Medical Col-METROPOLITAN MUREUM OF ART. - Painting, Statuary, etc. PROGEN BAPTIST CHURCH-Anniversary. Sunday school

ROBINSON HALL -- At 2 and 8: Tableaux Vivanta. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.-Art Sale.

STEINWAY HALL.-Commencement. University Law

Ender to Rovertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Inth Page—3d column.
BANKING LOUSES AND BANKERS—Eleventh Page—1st BOARD AND ROOMS-Fifth Page-Sd, 4th, and 5th col-

under Berness Notices—Sixth Page—1st column.

Ensiness Notices—Sixth Page—1st column.

Chaptes For Berness her Elecenth Page—1st column.

Cortonation Notices—Elecenth Page—1st column.

Dentister—Ainth Page—5th column.

European Advertisements—Ninth Page—1st, 2d, and

3d columns. Bd columns.
EUROPEAN HOTELS-Ninth Page-2d column.
FINANCIAL-Touth Page 1st column; Eleventh Page-1st

FINE ARTS - Eleventh Page - 6th column. FURNITURE - Eleventh Page - 1st column. ERNITURE - Elecenth Page - 1st column:
ELF WANTER-- MALES - Elecenth Page-6th column;
FEMALES - Elecenth Page-6th column;
ORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c. - Elecenth Page-3d

column.

HOTELS-Fifth Page 5th column.

ICE CREAM-Eleventh Page 2d column.

INSTRUCTIONS Elighth Page 5th column.

INSTRUCTIONS Elighth Page 5th column.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS Flexenth Page 6th column.

LECTURES AND SLATE MANTELS FIfth Page 6th column.

MARKINGS AND DEATH MANTELS FIfth Page 3d column.

MARKINGS AND DEATH SANTELS FIFTH Page 6th column.

MISCRILANEOUS Eleventh Page 6th column.

MISCRILANEOUS Flexenth Page 6th column.

Page—5th and 6th columns.

MDSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Eleventh Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Eighth Page—3d, 4th, and 5th col-

MINNS.

PLOPOSAIS—Eleventh Page—3d column.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Pith Page—4th and 6th columns.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—Fighth Page—6th column:

RECOKLIN—Fighth Page—6th column: New-FIEERY—

Fighth Page—6th column: OUSTRY—Fighth Page—6th column: Eleventh Page—2d column: Arctics—Fleventh Page—2d column: Arctics—Fleventh Page—2d column: OUSTRY—Eleventh Page—2d column:

2d column.

BALSE BY AUCTION—Fifth Page—3d column.

SPECIAL NOTHES—Screenth Page—6th column.

SPECIAL NOTHES—Screenth Page—6th columns.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—3d and 4th columns.

FEMALES—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

COMMINS.

STATIONERY—Flerenth Page—3d column.

STEAMBOATS AND KAILLOADS—Ninth Page— 3d, 4th, and 5th columns. BIRAMERS, OCEAN-Ninth Page-5th column.

RYRAMERS, OCEAN—Minth Page—5th column.
RYMBER RETREATS—Fifth Page—5th column.
RECORDS—Eighth Page—5th column.
TO LET, CITY PROPERTY—Electeth Page—2d column:
RECORDS—Electeth Page—2d column; COUSTRY—Electeth Page—2d column.

Business Notices.

Before you start on a journey scenre an indeed policy in the original Travelless of Heriford. A foundary or machine-shop is not complete without a PARALET CHANG LEAST, they are made by RIEBLE BROS., Philadelphia.

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat
May	2 122 0 129 16 136 27 143 30 179	24 144	4 124 11 131 18 138 25 145	12 190	20 100	7 127 14 134 21 141 25 146	1 151 6 125 15 176 29 145 29 145

New-Dork Dailn Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The hull of the Schiller was examined by divers, but there was no sign of specie or cargo. E == The steamer City of Brussels went ashore on the Irish coast, but was brought off without damage. The town of Guetaria in Spain has been shelled by the Carlists.

DOMESTIC.-The Moore, or Common Council, bill was reported to the Sonate with the Assembly amendments and was passed. --- A rapid transit bill was introduced in the Assembly by Gen. Husted which is said to have the approval of the Governor. --- The concurrent resolutions proposing constitutional amendments providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works and a Superintendent of State Prisons were passed by the Schate. The bill providing for the appointment of two additional Police Justices was passed both Houses of the Legislature. the Musical Festival at Cincinnati closed. More seizures of distilleries have been made by the agents of the Treasury Department. The distillers of the West have combined to test the constitutionality of the Internal Revenue act.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Much interest was manifested in the approaching summing-up in the suit against Mr. Beecher. === The report to the stockbolders of Erie was made public, —— The Com-mencement of the Law School of the University of the City of New-York was held. Four convicts escaped from Sing Sing Prison, and three were captured. === Thermometer, 60°, 54-, 50°. Gold, 11558, 11618, 11578. Gold valuation of the legal tender dollar at the close, 86810 cents.

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain, followed by brisk, cold north-west winds.

Persons arranging to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid, for \$1 a month.

the officials who sympathize with them are pressing his advantage and gives them no rest. | means clear before yesterday that anything | can reasonably expect a great reform, founded

Seizures and arrests are the order of the day, and the whole Treasury force is occupied in "working up" the whisky cases. Ordinarily, at about this time in the history of internal revenue raids, there would be a cessation of hostilities while compromises were arranged.

The letter of the Rev. George B. Bacon in explanation of the circumstance of his refusal to serve with Mr. Henry C. Bowen on the Board of Trustees of the American Congregational Union will attract attention and discussion. Mr. Bacon is a son, we believe, of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon of Yale College, whose vigorous comments upon certain Brooklyn matters are said to have been the provocation which led to a great many "Statements" and a long trial. A habit of pungent expression runs in the family which is not lacking in the letter we publish this morning.

Of all inter-State jealousies, the most pardonable are those which arise from claims as to having taken the lead in patriotism. North Carolina has long insisted that she was the first of all the colonies to declare her independence of British rule. The testimony that sustains that claim is of a high order, and the evidence adduced against it is not decisive. As a piece of exceedingly interesting reading for the centennial season, we present on our third page a description of the stirring events that accompanied the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Even at the distance of a hundred years, the bare recital of these facts will warm American hearts.

A correspondent at Fort Laramie depicts some of the phases of the mining fever which has broken out in the border towns. Notwithstanding the slender and contradictory nature of the reports from the Black Hills, the adventurous spirits of the West believe there is gold within that inclosure. Especially do they imagine that gulch and placer diggings there will yield returns to hand-labor, and not require the aid of capital or combination to extract the previous metal. The negotiations for the sale of the Black Hills, if successful, will be the prelade to a large emigration thither; but it is not quite certain that all the Indian tribes in that vicinity will quietly acquiesce in the occupation.

Besides the essay of the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, we give in our report of yesterday's proceedings of the American Social Science Association, on our fourth page, the papers of Prof. C. A. Kent of Detroit, and M. Bonneville de Marsagny. Prof. Keat, in analyzing the causes of political demoralization, traces it largely to the distribution of patronage for party services; his hope is that politics may be reformed by inducing our best citizens to take a more active part in public affairs. M. de Marsagny urges a theory of repressing crime by abolishing short imprisonments, by making fines heavier, and by causing convicts to carn the fines imposed upon them.

It is believed by some of those who have closely watched the proceedings at Albany, that the bill providing for an appointment of two extra Police Justices is a job, agreed upon by the traders in both parties, who have already divided the spoil, and selected their Justices from the ranks of ward politicians. The Police Justices, since the reorganization of the Board, have been doing better service than we have had for a long time. They need no assistance at present, and certainly no additions to their number only to lower the tone of the Court. The Legislature should have let well enough alone. We trust the Governor may take that view of the matter and leave the bill without his signature.

Much work of importance was transacted yesterday at Albany. The Senate passed the resolutions for amending the Constitution so that the Governor shall appoint a Superintendent of Public Works, who will take the place eral supervision of canal contracts. The constitutional amendments will have to go before the next Legislature before they can be voted on by the people. In the Assembly there was a desperate effort to reconsider the Excise bill, which only failed by two votes. Some progress was made with the bill to permit insurance and other companies to invest their fands in the securities of other States. Great efforts are expected from both the friends and the epponents of this measure.

Another great oil combination worries the dealers in kerosene. This time it is a "tripartite agreement," the parties to it being the refiners, the pipe companies, and the railroads. By it all individual enterprise is to be checked by cutting off transportation from all who do not submit to the terms imposed. The immediate occasion of excitement is the refusal of the pipe-men to deliver "barge" eil-that is, oil to go down the Alleghery River in barges, thence to be conveyed to the scaboard by the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad Company. The New-York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Erie roads are in the combination. But the petroleum trade is so large that it is doubtful whether it can be thus have always resulted in more or less modified

months ended with March last will be very interesting reading for the holders of the stock and obligations of that corporation, as also perhaps for the proprietors of some other securities issued by other railroad companies. Much might have been added to what the President very frankly communicates, but what he tells is sufficiently disgraceful to a number of individuals on both sides of the Atlantic, who have been influential in the management of the Eric, the Atlantic and Great Western, and their connections. For the rest, we leave those most concerned to make what they can of the valuable information laid before them. They will contrast the promises made when Mr. Watson came in with what Mr. Jewett says the situation was when Mr. Watson went out; and the promises made when Mr. Jewett came in with what Mr. Jewett says is the situation now. They will search the financial exhibit in vain for a mention of their floating debt; and will observe that their regular interest account exceeds their net earnings by no less than \$847,000. Now let the stockholders know what the floating debt is, and perhaps they may then be able to calculate how much longer the thing can keep afloat.

transit bills considered at Albany, and their having a very hard time. The Secretary is still more numerous amendments, it was by no the last man in the country from whom we

passage of the bill for the extension of the Greenwich-st. Elevated Railway. The Moore, or Common Council Rapid Transit bill, in going through the Assembly on Wednesday, was loaded with amendments intended to kill it either in Committee or in the Senate; but yesterday it passed the Senate with the amendments. It and the bill known as "the Gov-'ernor's Rapid Transit bill" are all that are now worth considering, the Prince bill having been so altered that it could only serve, if for anything, as a stumbling-block to any rapid transit whatever. The "Governor's bill" authorizes the appointment by the Governor, upon petition in any county, of five Commissioners: the Moore bill authorizes the Mayor and Aldermen of any city to appoint three Commissioners. Each bill gives authority to its Commissioners to facilitate the organization of, or to contract with, a company to build the road, and each confers the requisite rights. Neither permits building a road on Broadway or Fifth-ave, below Fiftyninth-st. The Governor's bill is by far the most elaborate measure yet proposed, both as to its restrictions and privileges: it was yesterday introduced into the Assembly, and is said to have the favor of the Governor him-

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXPERIMENT.

We publish this morning the full and elaborate report made by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton yesterday to the American Social Science Association at Detroit, upon the manner and causes of the death of the late Civil Service Reform. Mr. Eaton is one of those who have always treated this matter with deadly seriousness. While his faith in the President continged, his defense of him was always marked by the deepest solemnity, and now that the last refuge of credulity seems to be swept away, the inquiry into the causes of the disaster is prosecuted by him with the severest earnestness. The zealous good faith of Mr. Eaton was even more pronounced than that of Mr. Curtis. The latter gentleman retained sufficient sense of humor to resign when the President suspended the rules for New-York, Chicago. and Boston; but Mr. Eaton held firmly on through severer trials than these, never once relaxing his earnest and industrious efforts at reform, or suffering the absurdity of the situation to modify for a moment his dense gravity of demeanor. The ordeal was too much for the nerves of most friends of the reform. Some felt the disgrace of it so deeply that they had to laugh to keep from crying. But every one will be glad that Mr. Faton retained his sobriety long enough to prepare this report. It is in many respects an admirable document, giving in a brief and systematic form the entire history of the luckless experiment, setting forth with substantial fairness the causes which led to its failure, and indicating with vigor and energy some of the considerations which naturally spring from the story.

Every one who knows anything about the circumstances of the case will agree with Mr. Eaton in charging the unprincipled and venal members of the maj rity in the last Congress with a large portion of the responsibility for the failure. No words can do justice to that shameless spirit of vulgar rapacity with which they came before the President and the heads of departments demanding the fulfillment of promises made to their adherents in their districts. They were equally impatient and contemptuous of rules of law and rules of honor and morality. They claimed the distribution of all public positions in their districts as their right, as a perquisite of their places, and resented any inquiry into the character or fitness of their protegés as personally insulting. Those who were of a thrifty nature, and thought more of the future rainy day than present glory, devoted themselves to the appointment of congenial collectors and supervisors with whom they might divide the profits accruing from the pro- able, these Anacharsis Clootzes of Albany proof the Canal Commissioners and have a genavid of honor and place, looked out for those upporters who were strongest in the primaries. But either class would have laughed in Mr. haton's face-and no doubt frequently did-at the suggestion that the true theory of our Government was to get good men for its work, and that the duty of a public officer was to do the business of his office. It was useless, of course, to talk to this kind of man about the disgrace and dishenor of making employés and clerks pay his election expenses. One of them said in Mr. Faton's presence that his election cost him \$1,000, and that he thought it pretty hard if he could not get his money back by an assessment. Most of them were less outspoken. but a large proportion thought precisely the

The point upon which the friends of the reform will be likely to differ with Mr. Faton is in the portion of responsibility which he is inclined to attribute to the President for the disgraceful result which his report deplores. He criticises the lack of energy and carnestness which the President displayed in resisting the pressure of Congressmen, but gives Lim full credit for sincerity and carnestness in initiating the reform, and evidently accepts the assurances of regret with which he gave it controlled, and previous attempts of this sort up. Mr. Eaton has so long held this view that it would be perhaps too much to ask him pow to relinquish it. But we doubt whether be will find many who are so credulous as to re-President Jewett's report on the business and | ceive it. In the epinion of most men who have finances of the Eric Railroad for the nine been interested in the experiment, the President first favored it, because, in his ignorance of the ways and means of politics, he imagined that it would save him trouble to have the appointments made by law instead of by caprice and good pleasure. When he saw that the reform gave him more trouble to defend than to violate it, he sickened of it at once. He had never considered it binding upon himself in the least. When he wanted to suspend the rules to help a friend or a relative to a good office or a rich assessment, he never had the slightest hesitation in doing so. His original advocacy of the measure was founded in ignorance, and his abandonment of it was the natural result of that lack of active moral sentiment which is continually evident in all his political acts. Sometimes, under right influences, he does admirably courageous and useful things. The country will always be grateful to him for his stand against inflation, for his veto of the Bounty bill, and for the support he has given to Mr. Bristow in his campaign against the Whisky Ring. But we doubt if impartial history will be able to discover any underlying current of intelligent morality as the motive of his good acts, or any depraved purpose or intention as the motive of his errors. He has done the State great service in his time, but he is not a safe and trust-Out of the number and variety of rapid worthy public servant in matters of legal concern and civil administration, and he is about

definite had been accomplished, except the upon intelligent and conscientious convictions of public needs and political morals.

THE ALBANY OFIXOTES. We hope there is not so much harm done by

the resolutions in relation to Cuba, passed

unonimously by the Assembly on Thursday, as might at first appear. If Mr. McGuire had any right to commit the people of the State on the subject, or if the passage of the resolutions could have the slightest practical effect, there would be serious objections to such an siry and hap-hazard disposition of an importent question. But as the action of the Assembly was perfectly superfluous and will remain perfectly barren of results, it has at least this point in its favor, that it kept our lawgivers out of worse mischief for a little while, and diverted some of Speaker McGuire's energy and eloquence from the defense of the Canal Ring to a far more harmless purpose. It is only to be regretted because it sets the bad precedent of a State Legislature hastily committing itself, without information or reflection, to the utterance of violent sentiments on a matter which requires deliberate consideration, and to the still graver error of instructing Senators and Members of Congress to pursue an extreme course of action in a case where it is their duty to be better informed than the member of the Assembly. When such foelish instructions are obeyed, it is a damage to the whole country, and tends to lower the character of our representatives in Congress When they are treated with the contempt they merit, the State is thus subjected to affront through the impertinence and heedlessness of its Legislature.

Nobody defends the Spanish role in Cuba. It is thoroughly corrupt, cruel, barbarous, and demoralizing. As long as it lasts there is little prospect of peace in Cuba, whatever may be the prospects after that. Whatever changes are made seem to move by a steady fatality from bad to worse. Even a good man like Jovellar was powerless to effect any reform. The depravity of the situation made his best intentions worthless. With the fall of the Republic in Spain all pretense of reformation in Cuba was cast away, and Valmaseda, the meanest ruftian of modern times, has been sent back to represent in the unhappy island the worst phase of the brutal Peninsular spirit. All this is seen and known by every one, and it is natural that it should be regarded with disgust and indignation. But what a puerile business it is, to jump from these facts to the false preamble and ridiculous resolves of our Assembly. There is scarcely one word of truth in the preamble, and not one grain of law or common sense in the resolutions. The insurrection has not been "successful;" it has not been "maintained by a people;" it has not "organized and established a govern-"ment republican (or anything else) in "form;" it has not gained possession of twothirds of the island; it is not "apparent that the Republic possesses the ability to drive the Spaniards to the scaboard towns for pro-"tection;" and it is certainly not the duty of the United States to extend their sympathy to every insurrection calling itself republican.

The slightest examination of the matter would have shown the most feather-brained member of the Assembly that this preamble was ridiculously untrue, and that its adoption was discreditable to the men voting for it. But bad as the premises were, the conclusions were worse. The resolutions declare that the time has come for the Government of the United States to take steps to put an end to the war in Cuba, and "to secure to its people "the advantages of a free government." Spaniard, nourished and inspired by the spirit of Don Quixote from his youth up, ever put forth a more fantastic and absurd pretension than this. Not satisfied with recognizing the Republic, assisting it to be born, and reducing the island to peace by exterminating the Peninsulars, the only way in which peace now seems probpose that we shall "secure to Cuba the advanscribable proposition we are told every member of the Assembly voted; not only Speaker Mc-Guire, who may be supposed to have a congenital love of a ruction, and Mr. Alvord, who tells us that if he were President he would make the known world toe the mark, or words to that effect, but such men as Mr. Seward, who knows what law is, and what are the limitations of national knight errantry.

We suppose nothing can prevent even serious men from doing foolish things on the last days of a session. But there is something more than usually amazing about this proposal of our Assembly. Has any man of them considered what would be necessary to put it in practice? After all the complications prising from our interference were disposed of, and the Spaniards were driven from the island, the work of "securing to it the advantages of a "free covernment" would only begin. And it is safe to say that two million policemen armed with the most recently improved revolvers would be no more than sufficient to effect that object. We expect a good deal of folly from the majority in Congress next Winter; but we shall not be willing to believe that they can be carried off their feet by unthinking thetoric, so far as to adopt the absurd instructions of our Assembly.

AN END OF IT.

As the great trial nears its close, rumors thicken of coming "Statements" which are to follow it. Both the parties and witnesses in the suit have been throughout fully conscious of that other countless jury outside of the court-room, before whom, in reality, the case has been tried, and whose verdict may or may not agree with that of the long-suffering twelve in the box. The testimeny is now before the public, and every man, whether competent or not, will judge for bimself from it, and be but little influenced, we suspect, by the decision of the jury in his private conviction of Beecher's sensuality or Tilton's conspiracy. The statements hinted at are to be for the benefit of this vast unseen jury. Mrs. Tilton, it is said, is to reaffirm her innocence before she sinks into hopeless obscurity; Mrs. Moulton to repeat her story; Tilton himself to write a last letter; and even Bessie Turner to make a final appearance before that incredible type of womanhood disappears from the

Now, in the name of patient humanity, let us protest against all this in time. It was important that the man who stands foremost in the country as an exponent of Christian truth should have an opportunity, even at the risk of rousing the foulest of moral malaria, of showing himself to be a Christian, and not the basest of hypocrites. If he is innocent, Mr. Titton himself cannot complain that there has not been the fullest and fairest opportunity to prove his guilt; if guilty, his best friend must admit that his punishment even already has

been more bitter than death. If Casar's was a grievous fault, grievously hath Cosar answered it. But when the great drama is played to its conclusion, let us sweep the stage clean (heaven knows how much it needs it!) let in fresh sir, and turn resolutely to something else. The world is wide and there are, after all, wholesomer subjects of contemplation than adultery or blackmail, the creeds or doings of Woodhull and her followers, or the turgid emotions which seem to infest Plymouth Church. We are quite sure, too, that defendant, plaintiff, and witnesses would be benefited after their long ordeal by a brief retreat into obscurity, and would welcome their silent and unpublished condition as much as would a grateful public.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CON-

PENTION. We have published this week accounts of the proceedings of the International Sunday-school Convention, which has been in session at Baltimore. All of the Protestant sects, we believe, were represented, and usually by some of their most eminent men. The most liberal and zealous good-will toward one another, and carnestness in the cause in which they were alike engaged, were manifested. The consultations were of the ordinary character;-upon the best methods of instruction, uniform lessons, increase of libraries, Sunday-school publications, etc., etc. The cause is one in which perhaps differing religious sects will join with more harmony than any other; degmas, happily, are generally left to adults, but Jew and Gentile will join in the simple duty of leading their children to faith in their Maker. No one can doubt that the Sunday-school system has served a useful purpose in the work of making the Gospel tidings familiar to the mass of mankind. The children of igof mankind. norant and vicious parents and the children of cultured and careless ones depend upon it almost wholly for their knowledge of the salvation that lies in the Christian religion. The truths (in many cases inscrutable mysteries) conveyed to them in hymns and passages of Scripture, are stamped upon their minds at the most impressible period of life, only to be fully comprehended perhaps when age and suffering have made them ready to welcome the Divine message. At every Sundayschool convention instances are given of men, hardened in crime, who have been brought back to an honest, clean life, and to faith in Christ, by remembrance of the teaching received by these means. These stories are pathetic and true, and are adduced in support of a system which is in fact never attacked. But do they cover the whole ground? This International Convention of sincere and wellmeaning men has met and adjourned, we venture to say, without the suggestion of a doubt

as to the merit and efficacy of the Sundayschool system in whole and in detail. A man is never a clear-sighted judge of his own family or house or even favorite machinery. Familiarity blinds him to faults and weaknesses glaring enough in the eyes of outsiders. For this reason it may not be amiss to suggest that the present Sunday-school system is defective in many points in the eyes of every unbiased observer. In the first place, a Sunday or any other school for the purpose of imparting religious instruction is in itself a mistake when the scholars are the children of parents capable of giving such instruction themselves. The great majority of the six million of pupils in the United States are the children of such parents. Every Christian mother and father owe this instruction to their children as a duty which stands before all others; they have no right to shirk it in any case except one-when the teacher is, by reason of superior knowledge, experience, or devotion to the work, better qualified than themselves to impart it. As a rule the teachers in the Sunday-schools are young girls and lads who, however good their intentions, can hardly lay claim to exceptional wisdom, tact in dealing with human nature, or he would resist all attempts to change the Constitution, were any to be made in the future, since he bolioves the the mother who bore it. The ancient system of home-teaching in Scotland and England, where the house father and mistress of the household were responsible for the instruction of not only children but servants, is supplanted by the Sunday-school but poorly in a Christian family. We shall be told, probably, that the later method is intended only to supplement and by no means to supersede home-teaching, and also that the large majority of families are not Christian, except in name, the children receiving no instruction whatever except through this outside influence. In this case double care should be exercised that the influence be wholly beneficial, and again we suggest that the Sunday-school, especially in fashionable city churches, is left too frequently to the control of the younger members of the congregation, and necessarily obtains an atmosphere from them of frivolity, vanity, and a vulgarly familiar habit of treating sacred things more powerful in its influence on the mind of a child than any direct teaching. In many of these schools, as every observant mother will acknowledge, the dominant ideas are anxiety among the children as to dress, and anxiety among the instructors to raise money by contribution from the pupils, who are usually ignorant of its destination. The purpose of these collections may be good, but the system of raising them by rewards to those who give most, by incessant appeals to the vanity and ostentation of the little ones, is thoroughly bad, and always injurious to the future character of the child who is taught to blend such principles or action with the idea of religion.

We throw out these hints in no censorious spirit, but with the most cordial and hearty appreciation of the great work already accomplished by this powerful engine of the Christian Church and an earnest desire that that work may not be impaired in the future by evil influences so easily controlled.

Consolidation begins to be the order of the day in journalism as well as railroads. Only a few days ago we had the announcement that the old St. Louis Lemograt, the gallant champion of the Free Soil fight in Missouri, had succumbed to the pressure of the times and been consolidated with the new paper lately started by some of its former proprietors. Now we have the statement that the Boston magazine Old and New, with so clever a man as Edward Everett Hale for its editor, has been compelled to surrender, and that Scribner's Monthly is about to swallow it up as their juvenile swallowed up Our Young Folks. A story comes from St. Louis, by the way, that the newspaper change there was due to the wrath of the Whisky Ring at the meddling of The Democrat. Its proprietors were said to be in pecuniary straits, and the Ring thought it cheaper to take advantage of the situation and raise what money was needed to buy the obnoxious paper than to spend a greater amount in fighting it.

The action of the Union League Club in deciding to place its kitchens and dining-rooms at the top of its club-house is another indication of the tardy but

now tolerably general discovery that there is no site in the crowded portions of Manhattan Island half so cheap for building purposes as the site over your roof. The introduction of quick and noiseless elevators is revolutionizing business architecture. It is a noticeable fact in THE TRIBUNE building that other things being equal, tenants prefer the highest rooms, and this not because the rents are lower, but because the air is purer, the noise of the streets less disagrecable, and the light better. Tenants now go to the seventh story as readily as they used to go to the third, and their visitors find it just as easy and considerably pleasanter to reach them.

PERSONAL.

Judge Martin Grover of the Court of Appeals a again seriously ill at his home in Augelica, New-York. Mr. David Dudley Field will deliver the Commencement oration before the Adelphi Union Society of Williams College.

Baily's statue of Eve at the Fountain, one of

the most celebrated works of modern English sculpture, has been presented to the south Kensington Museum.

Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina has been obliged to decline the cordial invitation given bira to deliver the address before the Yale Law School at the Dr. C. H. F. Peters of Hamilton College,

who was one of the witnesses of the recent Transit of Venus, is expected here the latter part of next week. The Alamni of the College are proposing to give him a public reception at Utica on his arrival. It is announced in London that a fac-simile

of the first edition of Lunyan's Pilgrim's Progress is about to be issued without any interpolations, and there-fore without wood-cuts. It will represent as faithfully as possible the original edition. President Eliot of Harvard College will

publish in the June Atlantic a paper on " Wise and Unwise Economy in Schools," throwing out many useful hints for improvements, and passing some pangent strictures on points of prevaiting school economy. An interesting and probably valuable discovery has been made at the Bibliothèque Nationale in

Paris. During the Easter vacation a committee charged with the revision and classification of manuscripts, found 21 letters of Robespierre, which are said to contain some startling facts. They are soon to be published. Miss Sarah Clarke, sister of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who has resided in Rome for several years, is engaged upon a series of sketches of all the places visited by Paure. These skotches have involved an humense amount of study and research, besides a great deal of traveling from city to city.

M. Thiers loses none of his activity as he graws old. He is said to have accepted the proposal of a deputation of the inhabitants of Belfort to become their candidate for the Senate in their Department; and he is working with great zeal upon his Memoirs, which he expects to extend to 16 yournes. Besides this, he is engaged upon a History of Art, of which he has completed only the Italian portion.

ROME, May 14 .- The Senate has voted a national gift to Garibaldi.

Paris, May 14.-M. John Lemoinne has been elected a member of the French Academy. OTTAWA, Out., May 14 .- Gen. O'Grady Haley

arrived here to-day, and will be sworn in as Administra-tor of the Government in the Senate Chamber to-morrow. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 14 .- The condition of Gen. John C. Breckinridge remains unchanged. He is still free from pain, and those in attendance upon him are less apprehensive of his sudden death than they were yesterday. He saw a few visitors to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Col. Fred. D. Grant left here to-night to join the Yellowstone Expedition which leaves Elemarck on the 20th instant. His visit here was for the purpose of arranging his business affairs proparatory to resigning his coundssion in the army and entering the banking house of Elemana & Grant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.-Messrs. Wm. E. Perkins and Francis D. Stedman, of the Massachusetts Legislature, called upon the President this morning, and formally extended to him an invitation to at-tend the Eunzer Hill echoration on the 17th of June. The President replied that it would be impossible for him to strend, and expressed his regret that he would be prevented by prior engagements.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"The majestic Chief Justice of New-York," the Hon. Sanford E. Church, is the man whom The Austin Statesman of Texas would like to have the Democrate command for President. It looks now as if the Ohio Republicans

would relieve President Grant from watching longer to that fitting opportunity, by putting a good strong declaration against the third term into their platform.

Ex-Senator Wade's view of the matter seems to be a popular one, or, as The Cincinnati Gozette puts it: "The fact is honest old Ben. Wade expresses the views of Republicans generally. The forthcoming platform will put a stop to the third term slander."

Judge Taft seems to have the best chance for being nominated for Governor by the Ohio Republicana The only objection to him has been the suspicion in refer ence to his attitude on the question of a division of the school fund between the Protestants and Catholics. He has removed that by publishing a letter declaring that be is opposed to any such act as unconstitutional, and that

Indulging in a barmless propensity for postmortem prognostications, The Springfield Republican observes concerning the Cincinnati Convention of 1872: Undoubtedly, if that Convention was to do its work over, Mr. Adams would be its nominee; as undoubtedly the country would demand him of it, and have elected him, had it been offered the opportunity. The circum-stances of 1876 are only these of 1872 enlarged and intensified. What was possible, what was wisdom then, is equally possible, equally wisdom new. But the same

There are signs of a third-term organ in Chicago. The Post and Mail of that city is unable to see any valid reason for the virulent abuse of the third-term idea," and try it never so hard it cannot comprehend how any except the "most blind and bigoted adherent and admirer of the delusion of precedent" can arrive at a conclusion which forbids the re-election of a good officer ny number of times. "We are not afraid," continues this brave Chleago newspaper, "to confess our admiration of the principle of giving third, fourth or fifth terms to the officer who has faithfully executed the duties committed to his hands by a confiding people-neither are we fearful of the consequences of expressing our utter ab-horrence of the ungrateful and cowardly decirine of the one-term' dogma;" which is an uncommonly strong way of putting it. The "one-term dogma" seems to be especially distasteful to the editor, for in the next paragraph be crushes it under the weight of "pusiliani-mous," and cells upon every "lover of his country" to "scout" it. That seems to settle the question. Mr. Fernando Wood's slightly confident asser-

tion that "nothing can bent the Domocratic party in 1876" was a little too windy to meet with much approval anywhere. The St. Louis Republican remarks that Mr. Wood's sort of talk is exactly the thing which can defeat the party, and then asks him to contemplate these cold facts: "He ought to know, does know, that the Republican party is thoroughly organized and equippe ... and that nothing can defeat it but the most brillian, generalship and the best of luck on the part of its adversary. Why, then, does he indulge in suca childish chatter, which will not frighten our enemy, and will, if believed, demoralize our friends. sured of that. Political walls cemented by sixteen year of unbroken power will not tumble down at the blast of Democratic rams' horns. They wast be judiciously mined first and bravely assaulted afterwards. If we carry then first and bravely assaulted afterwards. If we carry them after the hardest kind of flighting we shall be fortunate, and anything which tends to delade Democrats with the idea that the task before them is an easy one, is nothing less than criminal felly. Mr. Wood would be intent better employed in impressing upon his followers the necessity of winning and holding the independent vote. In the vote lies the balance of power. With it the Democracy is tolerably sure of victory; without it the Democracy is absolutely certain of defeat."

PUBLIC OPINION.

What a jolly toper Bristow must be! He teck a hundred thousand barrels straight Monday, Bristow's star is "still" in the ascendant. He will be President yet.—[Chicago Times (Ind.)

The Radical charmer, charm he never so wisely, can never again woo this Inguiened independent back to his loatnoome emorace. This severance is as in-exorable and irrevocable as death. -{Pittsourgh Post

Possibly Senator Morton may, before next December, discover some good reason to let go of Pinon-back, and then there will be an end of a business which, for a long term of years, lass been a vexation and a shame.—(Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

The inherent difficulties of managing the Indians are great, but the whole history of our dealing with them is one upon which no Christian people can look without shame and remorse. They are, in part at least, a bad lot, but we have treated them shadolily.—
[Portland Press (Rep.)